



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

U.S. Reg. Off.
Vol. XVII, No. 867

Published weekly

June 6-12, 1957

Week in Headlines

International

U.S.' Stassen accused of by-passing allies in disarmament talks with Soviet.

Senate GOP leader Knowland proposed withdrawal from Norway in exchange for Soviet exit from Hungary; Khrushchev suggested neutral Baltic zone.

West rejected Soviet call for Mid-East "hands-off" policy.

U.S. granted Poland \$95 million aid credit.

303 Moslems massacred in Algerian village.

United States

President's brief "stomach upset" caused stock price break.

Senate committee approved Admin. foreign aid program.

Senate restored funds to avoid ending soil bank.

Armed manpower cut delayed.

visit to Finland June 6, called on Finland, Norway, Sweden & Denmark June 8 to form a Baltic "zone of neutrality and . . . peace forever." Khrushchev reiterated Soviet opposition to Norwegian & Danish NATO membership. He asserted that "it is not the export of communism that is endangering peace but the export of atomic weapons & the creation of military bases on foreign territory." He said that "Finland's neutral foreign policy should be an example to northern Europe & the world." [See p. 177B1-F2]

(Finnish Pres. Urho Kekkonen told a state dinner for the visiting Soviet leaders June 7 that Finland's neutrality & friendship for the USSR was based on "a policy of national necessity." He admitted that "our friendship" with the USSR "does not seem to please everyone, but it is a fact of life which we have no reason to hide.") [See p. 42F2]

(Bulganin, in a message to the opening session of the 40th annual conference of the Intl. Labor Org. in Geneva, said June 5 that the USSR was "ready to conclude an appropriate agreement on the whole problem of disarmament . . . including an agreement on immediate cessation of nuclear weapons tests.")

'Ike' on Khrushchev TV Interview. Pres. Eisenhower told his June 5 news conference that if given firm Soviet guarantees against censorship jamming, he would favor acceptance of a Russian invitation for a Soviet radio-TV appearance by a U.S. official. However, the President indicated that he had been annoyed by CBS-TV's presentation of Khrushchev's views to the U.S. public. Mr. Eisenhower termed Khrushchev's "unique performance" the result of "unusual effort" by a "commercial firm [CBS] trying to improve its own commercial standing." The President quipped that since

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

19 1957 WORLD AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT

Allied Rift Reported. State Secy. John Foster Dulles met in Washington June 11 with Harold E. Stassen, chief U.S. delegate to UN Disarmament Subcom. talks in London, reportedly to order closer coordination of American disarmament efforts with the U.S.' Western allies. Stassen, who arrived in the U.S. June 9, was said to have been recalled from London after other Western Govts. attending the UN talks had protested his by-passing of their delegates in informal meetings with Soviet delegate Valerian A. Zorin. [See p. 169B-E1]

(The UN Disarmament Subcom. temporarily recessed the London talks June 5 after Zorin reviewed latest Soviet disarmament proposals, made Apr. 30, and insisted on an agreement to bar use of nuclear weapons as part of any first-stage disarmament agreement.) [See pp. 138D3-139B1]

Stassen was reported June 8 to have encountered difficulty in winning Western acceptance of a U.S. counter-offer to the Apr. 30 Soviet proposals. He was charged by Allied Govts. with tendencies toward bilateral U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations. Diplomatic sources reported June 9 that Stassen had met privately with Zorin June 1 and presented to him a 23-pp. outline of American views on the current disarmament talks. The British & French Govts. were said to favor alignment of policies to present the USSR with a Western rather than U.S. counter offer to the Apr. 30 Soviet proposals. [See p. 161C3]

(Interim French Premier Guy Mollet, in a note to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, rejected June 8 Soviet proposals of bilateral Franco-Soviet disarmament talks. The Soviet bid, made May 20 before Mollet's resignation, had urged that the talks precede a Big 4 meeting on disarmament.) [See p. 161B1]

Dulles Sees Slowdown. Dulles conceded to newsmen June 11 that his

talks with Stassen had covered "matters of our diplomatic relations with our allies." He stressed, however, that the U.S. would not "discard the views of our allies merely in the interest of making progress on a bilateral basis with the Soviet Union." He admitted that, in its effort to formulate a reply to the Apr. 30 Soviet proposals, the U.S. had encountered "genuine problems . . . as to procedure [&] whom you talk to first." He pointed out that any disarmament plan based on inspection zones in Europe would require European and NATO approval. He indicated that the U.S. would withhold its plan pending full agreement on Western disarmament terms. [See pp. 169B2, 161E3]

(Dulles, opening the Eisenhower Admin.'s defense of its foreign aid plans, warned the House Forgn. Affairs Com. June 10 that it would be "folly" to dismantle free world defenses "in reliance on unsupervised Soviet promises." Apparently seeking to dispel belief that the Admin. was optimistic on current disarmament negotiations, Dulles said that it would be "equal folly to dismantle" the U.S. defense system "by our own action & ourselves wreck or weaken the collective defenses which provide a proved deterrent against aggression at the least cost.") [See p. 161F2]

Knowland Plan. Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.), appearing on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation," urged June 9 that the U.S. put Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev "on the spot" by offering to withdraw NATO units from Norway in return for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary. Knowland, replying to Khrushchev's June 2 TV offer to quit Hungary, said that he had urged Dulles June 8 to consider the Norway-Hungary exchange as the first stage in a "country-by-country" U.S.-Soviet troop withdrawal. [See p. 177D1]

Dulles said June 11 that although "every proper effort should be made to get the Soviet troops out of Hungary," the U.S. could not "suggest that any . . . country which wants to participate in collective security would withdraw from it." Norwegian Embassy sources in Washington expressed annoyance June 10 at what they termed Knowland's proposal to use Norway as a pawn between the U.S. & USSR. Knowland said June 11 that his suggestion had been "misinterpreted" and was contingent on Norwegian consent. [See p. 123D2]

Khrushchev Asks Baltic Zone. Soviet CP First Secy. Khrushchev, who with Premier Bulganin began a state



ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Khrushchev technically was not Soviet chief of state—"except in power"—the concept of equal treatment would require use of a U.S. official below Presidential rank. [See p. 177B1-F2]

James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secy., had told newsmen June 4 that Mr. Eisenhower had "no intention of answering Mr. Khrushchev" either indirectly or on Soviet TV screens. Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), addressing a United Jewish Appeal meeting in N.Y. June 8, urged that the U.S. "take Khrushchev's technique & turn it back upon him" by demanding use of Soviet radio TV facilities to "state the American case to the Russian people." Johnson said he would favor a Soviet-U.S. exchange on an equal time basis "every week of the year." Johnson's proposal was backed June 9 by Senate Republican leader Knowland.

Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan & Dep. Premier Georgi M. Malenkov expressed satisfaction June 6 at the results of Khrushchev's U.S. TV appearance but told questioners that Pres. Eisenhower's rejection of any appearance on Soviet TV had ended discussion of any such plan. Khrushchev reportedly told Finnish officials June 11 that he regarded his TV appearance as "excellent preparation" for any future direct negotiations with U.S. leaders. The text of Khrushchev's interview, as published June 4 in Moscow's "Pravda," deleted his denial that there were contradictions between Soviet leaders & the populace of the USSR. [See p. 177D2]

(AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany withdrew June 8 from a CBS-TV panel discussion of the Khrushchev interview. He said that repetition of excerpts from the interview would increase its already great propaganda value to the USSR.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 442A2]

MIDDLE EAST

West Vs. Soviet Bid. The U.S., Britain & France rejected June 11 in similar notes Soviet proposals for a Big 4 declaration of "hands off" policy in the Middle East. The U.S. note, made public in Washington June 12, said that Russia's Feb. 11 bid for talks on a Big 4 declaration of joint Mid-Eastern policy was unacceptable. Such a declaration would limit the sovereignty of Middle Eastern states, the U.S. said. It also rejected an Apr. 19 Soviet proposal for a Big 4 declaration against the use of force in the Mid-East, asserting that opposition to the use of force already was a "cardinal element" of U.S. foreign policy. [See pp. 130F1, 46G1-B2]

In turning down what were considered Soviet bids for recognition of a Communist role in Mid-Eastern matters, the U.S. told Russia that it could bolster peace in the Middle East by "working constructively within the [UN] for the solution of fundamental problems in the area, among which the Arab-Israeli dispute is out-

standing." The U.S. noted, however, that the USSR instead had carried out "subversive intervention" against several Middle East states. The British note specifically rejected Soviet charges that the Baghdad [METO] Pact had been used for Western intervention against Mid-East Govts. [See p. 145D2]

METO Staff Hq. Planned. The Baghdad (METO) Pact Mins. Council, ending a 4-day meeting in Karachi, Pakistan, announced agreement June 6 on creation of a joint military planning staff with U.S. participation. The meeting, attended by a U.S. delegation headed by Loy W. Henderson, U.S. Dep. State Undersecy., ordered establishment of the staff group in Baghdad, Iraq, under rotating chairmanship of the U.S. and pact members Britain, Iran, Iraq, Turkey & Pakistan. Plans for the new joint METO staff were worked out in sessions of the pact's Military Com., held in Karachi June 3-5 & attended by Gen. Nathan F. Twining, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman-designate. [See pp. 93D1, 26D3]

(A Baghdad Pact Economic Com., meeting in Karachi May 16-21, approved plans for creation of an Iran-Iraq-Turkey-Pakistan rail, road & communications net. The session, in which the U.S. participated for the first time, voted to finance the projects with \$7.5 million of a \$12.5 million Eisenhower Doctrine aid pledge to METO states, and an additional \$5.6 million promised by Britain.) [See p. 146D1]

Jordan-Egypt Rift. The Jordanian & Egyptian Govts. demanded June 10 the recall of high diplomatic & military representatives in Amman & Cairo but made no move to sever diplomatic relations.

Jordan demanded the withdrawal of Lt. Col. Fuad Hillal, Egyptian military attaché in Amman, & Mohammed Abdul Aziz, Egyptian Consul-Gen. in Jerusalem, charging that Hillal had plotted to assassinate several "official personalities" during the current visit of Saudi Arabian King Saud. Saud had arrived in Jordan June 8 for talks with King Hussein, reportedly on formation of an anti-Soviet bloc of Arab states. [See pp. 163A3, 155C1]

Egypt retaliated by demanding the recall of Jordanian Amb.-to-Egypt Abdel Moneim el-Rifai. Egypt denied the assassination charges against Hillal & asserted he was the victim of a Jordanian plot.

A Jordanian Govt. statement June 11 derided the Egyptian charges & noted a series of complaints & expulsions directed against Egyptian military attachés by the Govts. of Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Iraq, Lebanon & Saudi Arabia. Jordan also reportedly demanded the withdrawal of the Egyptian delegate to the joint Arab military command in Amman (June 10) & Col. Jawdat al-Atassi, Syrian military attaché in Amman (June 11). [See pp. 178C1, 169G2]

(Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly

new to Cairo June 7 for political talks with Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser & a medical checkup in an Alexandria hospital.) [See p. 137F2]

Suez Canal. Egyptian Finance Ministry spokesmen announced June 9 Egypt's acceptance of French proposals that French shipping be permitted to pay Suez Canal tolls in sterling when it resumed use of the waterway [see p. 162E3]. A Netherlands-Egyptian agreement concluded June 5 gave Dutch shippers the right to pay Suez tolls into a special foreign currency account in guilders. Italy & Egypt reached an accord June 8 on settlement of the \$4.2 million (Egyptian) (\$12.1 million) Egyptian debt to Italy and payment of canal tolls in cash by Italian shipping. [See pp. 163D1, 122G1]

The U.K. Chamber of Shipping reported in London June 7 that Suez Canal traffic had returned to near normal conditions with an average of 31 ships passing through the waterway daily. Spokesmen said that the canal, formerly open to 34-ft. draft vessels, now was safe for transit by those of 33-ft. draft. [See p. 170C1]

Gaza & Aqaba. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Emergency Force cmdr., & Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Army Chief of Staff, met June 9-10 in Ascalon, Israel, to discuss mounting border incidents in the Gaza area. They failed to reach agreement on terms for construction of a mined fence on the Gaza-Israel frontier [see pp. 178E1, 154D3, 138D2]. London newspapers reported June 10 that Israel formally had broken the Arab blockade in the Gulf of Aqaba by sending the Israeli freighter "Atlith" through the gulf to Eilat. Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion had warned the Arab states June 7 that "force would be met with force" if they tried to block passage of the vessel. [See pp. 163C2, 146B3]

Israel informed the UN Security Council June 10 that Saudi Arabian charges June 5 of Israeli Navy bombardments of the Aqaba coast were untrue and that Israeli units had been given strict orders against interference with any shipping or coastal positions. [See p. 169E3]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told a press conference in N.Y. June 6 that, behind the "smoke screen" of border incidents, relations had improved between Israel & its Arab neighbors. [See p. 154C3]

Lebanon. Pro-Western candidates of Premier Sami es-Solh's Govt. won 15 of 22 Chamber of Deputies seats open in the first phase of Lebanon's national elections, held June 8. Ex-Premiers Saeb Salam and Abdullah Yafi, leaders of the leftist, pro-Egypt-

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (Columbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942-\$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1957 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McChes, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messenger, Business Manager.

tian opposition, were defeated in the first phase vote, for 7/8 of the Chamber's 66 seats. [See p. 178A1]

4 planeloads of jeeps & guns—the first shipment of military matériel to the Middle East under the Eisenhower Doctrine—arrived in Beirut June 8. [See p. 146C1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S.-Polish Aid Pact. The U.S. and Poland signed June 7 in Washington a \$95 million loan agreement providing for initial Polish purchases of \$48.9 million worth of U.S. machinery & surplus farm goods and pledging, pending Congressional authorization, the sale to Poland of an additional \$46.1 million worth of farm surpluses. In return, Poland agreed "to take all possible measures" to insure that U.S. goods were not resold or transshipped to other states, presumably those of the Soviet bloc. Both Govts. agreed to open negotiations on the release of pre-World War II Polish assets in the U.S. and U.S. claims resulting from postwar Polish nationalizations. [See p. 130B1]

The agreement, signed by Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, U.S. Asst. State Secy. for Economic Affairs, & Henryk Kotlicki, Polish Finance Ministry dirgen., provided for: (a) an Export-Import Bank loan to Poland of \$30 million, to be repaid in dollars at 4½% over 20 yrs., for the purchase of \$4 million worth of mining machinery and unspecified quantities of raw materials & surplus; (b) the sale to Poland of \$18.9 million worth of surplus cotton, fats & oil for Polish zlotys at the tourist rate (established Feb. 11) of 24 to \$1. [See p. 66C3]

Gomulka, Nixon on Pact. Wladyslaw Gomulka, Polish United Workers (Communist) Party First Secy., told factory workers in Poznan June 5 that hopes for massive U.S. aid had been "illusions" but that the "rather modest" U.S. credits would "to a certain degree alleviate our present economic difficulties." Gomulka, however, warned that, despite the U.S. loans, continued close ties with the USSR were "necessary for Poland to exist." He said: "We cannot always do what we like. In the present situation we are forced to abide by" the Warsaw Pact. He appealed to Poznan to honor victims of the 1956 riots "in a peaceful way with deep respect." [See p. 19B3; Vol. XVI, 217B1]

Vice Pres. Nixon, addressing the Michigan State U. commencement June 9, termed the Polish loan accord "a gamble worth taking" in the hope that Poland eventually would turn away from communism. Nixon rejected Senate Republic leader William F. Knowland's (Calif.) contention May 13 that the Polish loan program might be the beginning of a "Communist Marshall Plan." The Vice Pres. said that the accord announced "to the world that we are not writing off the Polish people or any of the other millions who are held behind the Iron Curtain." [See p. 129E1]

Other Polish Developments. U.S. exhibits at the Poznan Intl. Fair were reported swamped by Poznan workers on opening day, June 9. [See Vol. XVI, p. 217D2] . . . Olga Bozyk, 13, of Warsaw, was taken forcibly June 10 from her foster mother, Irene Ostrowski, & returned to her real mother, Mrs. Walter Bozyk, of Rochester, N.Y., on orders of a Warsaw appeals court. She had been left with Mrs. Ostrowski when her parents were arrested by the Germans in 1944. . . . Stefan Cardinal Wysinski, visiting Italy after his investiture as cardinal, disclosed June 5 that Auxiliary Bishop Antonin Baraniak had been named Archbishop of Poznan effective June 28, anniversary of the 1956 Poznan riots. [See p. 19C3]

Hungary. Budapest dispatches reported June 8 that speeches by Premier Janos Kadar and State Min. Gyorgy Marosan indicated a mounting struggle for power within the Hungarian CP between "rightist" followers of Stalinist ex-Premier Matyas Rakosi and "leftist" proponents of liberalized Govt. policies. [See p. 155F1]

Kadar, addressing a Budapest rally for visiting Bulgarian Premier Anton Yugov, warned June 8 that the Hungarian Govt. could not "afford to be sentimental" about the fate of Hungarians who cling to "the bourgeois conception of freedom" or those "who cannot cure themselves of old mistakes." Marosan, speaking at a Csepel

I. CP meeting, denied June 8 that the Govt. had been forced to suppress "a neo-Stalinist putsch." He warned, however, that "some who used to sit in higher places" now were "discontented with the lower function." [See p. 179E1]

The Hungarian Parlt. unanimously adopted June 6 a 1957 State Plan & Budget providing for income of 52.6 billion forints (\$4.6 billion at official rates, \$2.3 billion at tourist rates) and expenditures of 51.9 billion forints. Parliament was told that the defense and heavy industry budgets would be reduced—the armed forces' allocation from 4 billion forints in 1956 to 1.9 billion forints in 1957 [see p. 5B1]. Parliament also approved June 6 legislation to deprive certain exiles of Hungarian citizenship. [See p. 20C2]

3 Hungarians were sentenced to death & 4 others to long prison terms by a Budapest court June 8 for the killing of the Kakucs village council head during the 1956 revolt. [See p. 179F1]

Hungary expelled into Austria June 7 Mike A. Gilbert and Warren Hair, U. of South Carolina students who had crossed into Hungary and were arrested May 26 [see p. 55F1]. Spencer Barnes, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires in Budapest, protested June 10 against Hungarian demands that the U.S. reduce its Budapest Legation staff. However, he indicated that the personnel cuts would be made by July 6. [See p. 179D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

'Upset Stomach.' Pres. Eisenhower was stricken the night of June 9 with what White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty described the next day as a "mild stomach upset." Hagerty announced later June 10 that Mr. Eisenhower was "making good recovery." By June 11 the President was back at his desk, and his doctors described the recovery as "almost completed." They said the illness had no connection with his heart attack or operation.

Hagerty told newsmen June 11 that the doctors blamed the upset on "a slight overindulgence in some types of food." He had explained June 10 that Mr. Eisenhower had "been a little away from his diet" and "eating richer foods than he normally should" during the weekend and a cruise off Florida June 6-7 aboard the carrier "Saratoga." State Secy. John Foster Dulles suggested that the upset might have been caused by blueberry pie the President had at dinner.

News of Mr. Eisenhower's sickness caused a sharp stock price break June 10, but prices rebounded rapidly the same day as it became evident that the illness was not serious.

(Hagerty had told reporters June 8 that Mr. Eisenhower no longer took anti-coagulants weekly for his heart condition. Hagerty corrected this statement June 10. He said the Pres-

ident had been reduced from 7 doses a week to 6.) [See p. 133E1]

Backs Platform Pledges. Pres. Eisenhower, addressing GOP leaders in Washington June 7 at a 2-day strategy conference, urged Republicans "to subordinate our differences on specific methods or measures" and to carry "out loyally the pledges & promises of the party platform." Unless "we close ranks now," he hinted, there was danger of a return to "the New Deal-Fair Deal tobooggan of loose spending, centralization, punishment of business & fiscal irresponsibility."

Mr. Eisenhower asserted that "the modern Republican Party stands 100% for the basic principles of Republicanism that have been its guide since . . . its founding." "But, while our principles have remained unchanged for 100 years," he continued, "the problems to which those principles must be applied have changed rapidly." The "real" & "sharp" differences among Republicans, he declared, concerned not "our basic principles" but only their "application . . . to new facts, through specific measures & proposals." On the other hand, he said, "our opponents . . . are hopelessly split" on "basic philosophy & principle."

(Vice Pres. Nixon told the GOP conferees June 6 that they "should fight our political battles with our opponents & not with members of our

own party." He deprecated the squabble over "modern Republicanism." "If by modern Republicanism we mean that one group of Republicans should be pitted against another, I'm against it," Nixon declared. "But if by modern Republicanism we mean that the Republican Party is the party best geared to meet the international, economic and social problems of present day America, I am for it."

(During the conference June 6, ex-Navy Secy. Charles S. Thomas was appointed chairman of the GOP Natl. Finance Com., and the GOP Natl. Com. June 6 elected Harlan Peyton as Asst. GOP national chairman and Mrs. F. Peavey Heffelfinger as secy.)

(Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter made public by Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan [R., Ill.] June 8, said he had "no intention of welshing on my own or the party's word," as expressed in the GOP platform & election pledges, despite a poll in Sheehan's Congressional district that showed support for the Admin. at "an all-time low." Mr. Eisenhower told Sheehan that support for any program "waxes & wanes . . . even though the program is not basically changed" but that foreign policy [on which the Admin. was criticized in the poll] "cannot ricochet about in the same fashion.")

(The President explained his program to 38 Republican House members June 12 at the first of a series of scheduled White House breakfasts with GOP Congressmen. Participants said Mr. Eisenhower stressed the need for adequate defense & foreign aid funds. They said some Representatives present had indicated that they could not vote for some Admin. programs such as the school construction bill and still hope to be reelected.) [See p. 179D-G2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower June 11 signed a \$562,-891,293 appropriation to run the State & Justice Depts., U.S. Information Agency & federal judiciary in fiscal 1958 [see p. 172D2]. On June 5 he signed a \$16,010,370 appropriation to run the White House, Budget Bureau & other White House agencies & to pay the President's salary [see p. 180E2]. Mr. Eisenhower June 11 requested a \$30,000 supplemental appropriation to cover the growing Senate restaurant deficit. Its annual deficit had been estimated in January at \$55,000. . . . Pres. Eisenhower indicated June 7 that he gave lukewarm support, at best, to 2 Admin.-proposed restrictive amendments to pending legislation to ease federal control of natural gas prices. But, in a letter made public June 9 by Chrmn. Oren Harris (D., Ark.) of the House Commerce Com., Mr. Eisenhower "re-emphasize[d] the importance of enacting natural gas legislation at this session of Congress." The 2 amendments would (1) give the Fed. Power Comm. authority to consider production costs in setting gas prices at the wellhead, and (2) authorize the FPC to review "escalator" contracts—but not "fixed"-rate contracts—be-

tween producers & pipeline companies. Mr. Eisenhower said he had proposed the amendments "as of possible desirability" although they "do not represent my fixed conclusions." FPC Chrmn. Jerome K. Kyukendall had indorsed the first amendment June 4 but had objected to the proposal for limited contract review as unfair. [See p. 133G1] . . . The President June 11 made flood relief allocations of \$400,000 to Arkansas & \$200,000 to Louisiana. [See pp. 168E2, 140A2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower joined June 5 in honoring Gen. of the Army George C. Marshall at Blair-Lee House ceremonies marking the 10th anniversary of the speech in which Marshall proposed the Marshall Plan. [See p. 151E3] . . . Mr. Eisenhower June 9 received an honorary LLD at American U. in Washington and then assisted in ground-breaking rites for the university's School of Intl. Services. . . . Maj. Gen. Bernard L. Robinson, deputy chief of the Army Engineers Corps, told a House Govt. Operations subcommittee June 5 that Texas oil operator Sid Richardson had complained personally to Pres. Eisenhower in an effort to keep the Army Engineers from buying 1,200 acres of Richardson's land for the Benbrook Reservoir near Ft. Worth. Robinson said that in July 1954 the President had told him of Richardson's "personal complaint." He testified that the Engineers' land-purchase policy was reviewed after this and that Richardson's case still was pending in the courts. [See Vol. XIV, p. 240B-C3]

Appointment June 10: Richard E. Horner, ex-technical director of the Air Force's Flight Test Center at Edwards AF Base, Calif., to succeed Trevor Gardner as an Asst. AF Secy.

CONGRESS

Foreign Aid. The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. June 7 approved a \$3.637 billion authorization for fiscal 1958 foreign aid. The bill, providing \$227,-300,000 less than Pres. Eisenhower had requested, was adopted by a 12-3 vote with Sens. William Langer (R., N.D.), Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) & Russell B. Long (D., La.) opposed. It included a \$25 million program of special aid to Latin America that the President had not requested.

Major items in the bill included \$1.8 billion (a \$100 million cut) for military aid, \$800 million (\$100 million less than requested) for defense support, \$250 million (a \$50 million cut) for the President's special flexible aid fund, \$168 million (no cut) for technical assistance (including \$16 million for the UN's program).

In closed session June 6 the committee approved a feature of the bill that the Admin. had indicated was the heart of its aid policy. This was to set up a long-range revolving fund that would handle most economic-development aid on a loan basis. It was to be capitalized at \$2 billion, with a \$500 million appropriation the first year and authority to borrow \$750 million from the Treasury in each of the 2 succeeding years. An advisory

loan committee headed by the Deputy State Undersecy. for Economic Affairs was to have effective control of loans of over \$10 million. This feature, shifting major responsibility from the Intl. Cooperation Admin. to the State Dept., had been opposed by State Secy. John Foster Dulles but pressed by critics of ICA Dir. John B. Hollister.

The bill provided 2-yr. authorizations for military aid & defense support, tentative fiscal 1959 authorizations being \$1½ billion for the former, \$710 million for the latter. This made it possible for the Admin. to put such aid into the regular defense appropriations bill as a separate title. Economic aid programs, however, were authorized only for an additional year. Mr. Eisenhower had requested that all forms of aid be authorized without time limits.

The measure authorized the President to continue aid to Yugoslavia, but an amendment adopted on the insistence of Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) provided that Yugoslavia was to be aided only while it remained independent and took no part in any "Communist conquest."

The bill required \$200 million of the aid to be in the form of farm surpluses. [See p. 172A-G3]

(Ex-Asst. State Secy. Spruille Braden told the House Forgn. Affairs Com. June 3 that the U.S. was "going broke . . . committing suicide" by foreign aid programs that "never" would defeat the Communists. He especially criticized the new long-range development fund, warning that recipient nations would not try to achieve the financial stability needed for normal loans while such "easy money" was available. Export-Import Bank Pres. Samuel C. Waugh, defending the fund June 3, warned the committee, however, that "no one is going to come to the Export-Import Bank for a 'hard' loan at the going rate when they think they can get a 'soft' loan at the development fund for twice as long, repayable in 'soft' currency.")

(Clement D. Johnston, chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, charged in a report made public by the special Senate foreign aid committee Mar. 27 that governments of "more than one" of such countries as Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia & Thailand were using U.S. aid "to build & equip armed forces" to keep themselves in power. He urged "substantial reduction in [their] troop & equipment levels." He charged that U.S. support of the currencies of these lands, at the unnecessary cost" to the U.S. taxpayer of \$20 million a month, enabled local merchants to reap "wind-fall profits" on the "free" & black markets.)

Senate Restores Soil Bank. The Senate passed by 78-0 vote and returned to the House June 11 a \$3,668,972,157 Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill (HR7441) including a \$500 million authorization to continue the soil bank's acreage reserve program, its

emergency phase, after the current crop year. The House had eliminated the acreage reserve authorization in adopting the appropriations bill May 15.

The Senate bill provided \$600 million for acreage reserve payments on 1957 crops and \$350 million for payments to farmers in fiscal 1958 under the long-range conservation reserve program. A clause putting a \$7.50-an-acre ceiling on conservation-reserve payments was eliminated June 11 by a 40-38 vote (36 R. & 4 D. vs. 35 D. & 3 R.). [See pp. 172G2-173A1]

Armed Ceiling Delayed. A bill (HR7143) continuing the suspension of statutory ceilings on armed manpower until July 1, 1959 was passed by the House May 23 & the Senate June 10 and sent to the President. It made it unnecessary for the forces to cut strength from the current level of about 2,800,000 men to 2,005,000. It kept a temporary 5 million-man ceiling. [See p. 21A3]

The House May 23 also passed a bill (HR6548) continuing the doctor draft law until July 1, 1959 but with major restrictions. The only doctors & dentists remaining subject to call would be those under 32 (as of June 20) who had been deferred earlier. [See Vol. XVI, p. 334C3]

Hell's Canyon Probe. Govt. information leaked to insiders gave them "a chance to make a killing" in Idaho Power Co. stock, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) said June 5. Kefauver made the charge at hearings of his Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee into rapid tax write-offs granted the company for construction of 2 Hell's Canyon dams. He pointed out that trading in the stock, which had averaged 700 shares a day in 1956, rose from 800 shares Apr. 16 to 4,300 Apr. 17 (when it hit a high of 36½).

C. R. McDonald, staff aide in the Washington office of Ebasco Services, Inc. (engineering firm retained by Idaho Power), testified June 5 that the Office of Defense Mobilization had informed his firm of the tax benefits Apr. 18. ODM Dir. Gordon Gray made a public announcement of the tax write-offs Apr. 25. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. records introduced June 11 indicated that McDonald had a 6-min. phone conversation Apr. 16 with John T. Kimball, vice pres. & general mgr. of Idaho Power, but McDonald & Kimball denied recollection of the call.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D., Colo.) pointed out June 5 that there had been an earlier spurt in Idaho Power stock trading Apr. 8, the day J. B. Wyckoff, chief of the ODM's tax amortization branch, had written a memo recommending to Gray that the tax benefits be granted. [See p. 182A-G3]

FCC Reform Urged. A House Anti-Trust subcommittee charged June 9 that the FCC had been lax in guarding the radio & TV industry from possible monopolization. It attacked the "air of informality" that "for at least the past 10 years . . . has surrounded cases pending before the commission"

and recommended adoption of a "code of ethics" to govern relations between FCC personnel & the industry they regulate. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.), said commission members sometimes had discussed "pending adjudications" with parties involved. According to the subcommittee, this "is repugnant to fundamental principles of quasi-judicial procedure. . . . Where conflicting rights or claims of parties are being adjudicated, informal ex parte discussion between a commissioner & a litigant . . . treads dangerously close to, if it does not transgress, the outer limits of due process of law."

The subcommittee recommended investigation by the Justice Dept. of the corporate set-up of the major TV networks, of their long-term contracts with performers, of their "curious" link with big advertising agencies & of special discounts they grant to big sponsors. It suggested an exemption from the 10% federal excise tax for TV sets capable of receiving both ultra high frequency & very high frequency in order to encourage greater output of such sets. [See Vol. XVI, p. 201A-G3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Girard Case. Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy in Washington ordered the U.S. Govt. June 6 not to surrender Army Sp. 3/C William S. Girard to Japanese authorities for trial on charges of killing a Japanese woman pending the outcome of a plea for a writ of habeas corpus. The plea had been filed by N.Y. attorney Earl J. Carroll, who had been retained by Girard's brother, Louis, 28, to represent the soldier.

In Japan June 6, the U.S. Army announced that Girard had chosen Ituro Hayashi, famous Japanese trial lawyer as his chief counsel, and Maj. Stanley F. Levin, 49, of the First Cavalry Div.'s Judge Advocate's Office, as his Army legal adviser. Hayashi was to be paid by the Army. Carroll offered to work free.

Girard announced after a phone call from his brother June 8 that he had dismissed Hayashi to show he did not recognize Japanese jurisdiction and felt he should be tried by U.S. Army court-martial. Hayashi said Girard had acknowledged Japanese jurisdiction by signing papers filed in Mae-bashi district court. He said that "only the court can approve my dismissal. To obtain it, Girard must file new documents which would further acknowledge the [Japanese] court's jurisdiction."

Pres. Eisenhower told reporters June 5 that he was certain the Japanese would try Girard fairly. The President said, however, that he & the Army had a duty to see that "fair justice is done." "We pay for the lawyer to defend him, we watch it through our lawyers all the way through, and if any possible injustice happened to that man, it would be a case that would be taken up diplomatically," he said. Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S.

"never admitted that it does not have a primary jurisdiction. But in the actual operation, there are certain processes that . . . sometimes make it . . . better for all concerned to cede . . . to another primary jurisdiction."

The Army announced June 6 that Brig. Gen. Charles L. Decker, Asst. Army Judge Advocate Gen. for military justice, would go to Japan as official Army observer of the trial.

(According to State Dept. sources: 12,500 cases of jurisdiction had arisen between the U.S. & Japan since Oct. 1953, when the 2 countries concluded a status-of-forces agreement on the prosecution of U.S. servicemen for offenses committed in Japan. Japan had waived jurisdiction in more than 12,000 cases. Of the fewer than 500 remaining cases, not all went to trial. American servicemen actually tried by the Japanese received sentences "as light [as], & in many cases lighter than, we feel would have been the case in military courts martial.") [See pp. 178C3-179C1]

FOREIGN

France Gets Premier. Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury, 42, Radical Socialist Defense Min. in the outgoing Cabt. of Guy Mollet, became France's 23d



Wide World
BOURGÈS-MAUNOURY

II Premier (youngest since 1883) when he was confirmed by a 240-194 vote of the Natl. Assembly June 13. Opposition of Communists & abatement of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP) because their leader, Pi-post-War erre Pfimlin, had been denied Socialist support for Premier caused Bourgès-Maunoury to fall short of an absolute assembly majority.

Bourgès-Maunoury told a lackadaisical investiture session of the assembly that he would press for higher taxes, economies & other austerity measures to bolster France's economy and pay Algerian war costs. He advocated increased home rule for Algeria. Other members of the new Cabt. approved June 12: Forgn Min.—Christian Pineau, Socialist; Soc. Affairs—Albert Gazier, Soc.; Justice—Gen. Edouard Corniglion-Molinier, Left Repub. Rally; Algerian Affairs—Robert Lacoste, Soc.; Finance—Felix Gaillard, Rad. Soc.; Veterans Affairs—André Dulin, Rad. Soc.; Pub. Works & Transport—Edouard Bonnefous, Union of Dem. & Soc. Resistance; Defense—André Morice, Rad. Soc.; State Min.—Felix Houphouët-Boigny, African Dem. Rally; Sahara Min.—Max Lejeune, Soc.; Interior—Gilbert Jules, Rad. Soc.; Overseas Territories—Gerard Jacquet, Soc.; Educatn.—René Billières, Rad. Soc.

Bourgès-Maunoury, an artillery lieutenant taken prisoner & later a

resistance fighter against the Germans in World War II, first attained Capt. rank at age 33, served in 11 Cbts. before becoming Premier. He had differed recently over Rad. Soc. Algerian policy with ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France, an opponent of the military campaign against Algerian rebels. Mendès resigned as party leader May 23 for lack of Rad. Soc. support of his policies in Parliament. [See pp. 159D2, 123D3]

Algerian Massacre. French-Moslem violence mounted in Algeria June 3-12 following the massacre May 28 of 303 Moslem men from the villages of Meshta Kasba & Ain Hamiane, 100 mi. s.e. of Algiers. Surviving villagers & French troops, who arrived May 30 in Meshta Kasba, scene of the massacre (erroneously reported May 31 as Melouza, 12 mi. east of Meshta Kasba), attributed the killings to a band of local Berbers led by uniformed Natl. Liberation Front guerrillas. The murdered Meshta Kasba & Ain Hamiane Moslems were known to be nonpolitical but favorable to the rival anti-French Algerian Natl. Movement of Hadj Messali. Survivors abandoned the 2 villages after the massacre. [See p. 159F1]

French Pres. René Coty, in a broadcast at midnight June 1, called upon "civilized peoples" to join France in repudiating "the agents of this horrible terrorism, which tramples on all divine & human laws" & "took the lives of several hundred of our Moslem compatriots in Algeria." Coty warned that the village massacres & other "assassinations are not only the work of a few bandits," but of an organization which already had slain "5,000 defenseless Moslems, men & women, old & young." French officials charged June 1 that the atrocity had been committed by a Natl. Lib. Front band which recently had entered Algeria from Tunisia. [See p. 124F2]

In similar telegrams to Pope Pius XII, Pres. Eisenhower, Soviet Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov, Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & Moroccan Sultan Mohammed V, the Tunis delegation of the rebel Natl. Lib. Front charged June 2 that the massacre had been carried out by French troops. The NLF appealed for intervention to end the "assassinations of Algerian civilians by the police & troops of France." A tract circulated in Paris June 2 by the Algerian Natl. Movement, however, accused "an armed band of Lib. Front pseudo-patriots" of having committed the massacre. [See p. 159G1]

Arabs Appeal to U.S. 11 Arab states—Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia & Yemen—protested to the U.S. May 24 against continued foreign aid for France. The joint protest charged France with "outrageous acts of terror & atrocities" in Algeria and urged that the U.S. cooperate in urging "an impartial international investigation" of the Algerian situation. [See p. 55A-F3]

Other Algerian Strife. A wave of

individual assassinations associated with Algerian troubles began May 26 with the slaying, in a Paris crowd leaving a soccer game attended by French Pres. Coty, of Ali Chekkal, 61, pro-French ex-Vice Pres. of the defunct Algerian Assembly. Chentouf Ada, ex-member of the Algerian Assembly & friend of Chekkal, was killed May 29 in Mascara, Algeria. Mohammed Mahiddine, 31, believed to be Natl. Lib. Front chief for southeastern France, was shot dead in Marseilles May 29. Adda Koussa, 71, member of the Admin. Comm. in Mostaganem & former Algerian Assemblyman, was killed June 4 by terrorists near Ain Tedeles, western Algeria.

French police detained 1,000 Algerians after raids on the Algerian quarter of Paris May 27 and arrested 144 more suspected terrorists in Paris raids June 6. [See p. 159G1]

Marcel Campeix, French Interior State Secy. for Algerian Affairs, escaped uninjured June 10 when fired on while driving near Limoges, France. Campeix had escaped bombings Mar. 8 & Apr. 11 [see p. 55E3]. The wife of André-Marie Tremereaud, ex-prefect of Algiers, was killed in Strasbourg May 17 by a bomb concealed in a mailed gift.

Terrorist bombs set in downtown Algiers lamposts exploded simultaneously June 3, killing 7 Europeans & 2 Moslems and injuring 56 Europeans & 21 Moslems. 3 Moslems were killed & 10 other persons wounded June 4 when terrorists attacked with grenades a French Senegalese military post in Tlemcen, western Algeria. 8 Europeans were killed, 12 lost limbs & 73 others were wounded in the bombing June 9 of an Algiers dance hall. Mobs of Algiers students & war veterans retaliated June 11 by attacking Arab shops & cars and killing at least 5 Moslems & one European despite anti-riot action by French police & parachutists. Parachutists had killed 30 Algiers Moslems & wounded 11 May 18 while tracking the slayers of 2 French soldiers. [See p. 124C3]

French troops continuing military action against rebel forces throughout Algeria were reported to have killed at least 622 rebels in scattered fighting May 19-June 5. [See p. 159F1]

Tunisia. 7 French soldiers & 5 Tunisian Natl. Guardsmen & civilians were killed June 7 near Gabes in clashes attributed to Tunisian ambushes of unauthorized French military movements. Tunisian Premier Habib Bourguiba had forbidden June 1 the movement of any French military force in Tunisia, except for supply purposes, without Tunisian Govt. permission. Bourguiba, speaking at the funeral of 7 Tunisian soldiers killed May 31 in a clash with French troops in the Algerian border village of Ain Draham, said that Tunisia had called for the withdrawal of all French forces in Tunisia & revision of the Mar. 1956 independence protocol governing their presence. [See p. 100E1]

Khemais Hadjeri, Tunisian Forgn. Ministry Secy.-Gen. investigating the flight of 2,000 Algerian refugees into

the area May 26-27, was wounded in the head & stomach when 350 French troops clashed with 100 Tunisian soldiers near Ain Draham. Tunisian officials charged that the French troops had attempted to force Algerian refugees back across the border May 31. Tunisia charged May 28 that French air bombardment & mortar fire across the Algeria-Tunisia frontier had wounded 7 Tunisian soldiers. [See Vol. XVI, p. 404C3]

Premier Bourguiba disclosed May 22 that France had blocked payments due under an unannounced 12.1 billion-franc (\$34.8 million) aid agreement signed in April. Bourguiba said that French Amb.-to-Tunisia Georges Gorse had informed Tunisia the aid suspension was due to "our [Tunisia's] attitude on Algeria." Tunisia retaliated May 23 with the suspension of the Franco-Tunisian customs agreement. Bourguiba warned France May 23 that "we cannot modify our position on the Algerian problem." He appealed to the U.S. to supplant the suspended French aid program. [See p. 88A2]

(Bourguiba, who returned from a visit to Libya May 16, told newsmen May 17 that Libya & Tunisia would seek to arrange truce talks between France and the Algerian rebel movement. Libyan Premier Mustaffa ben Halim, addressing a joint session of the Libyan Parlt. in honor of Bourguiba May 12, had pledged full aid for the Algerian rebels.) [See p. 115C3]

(Bourguiba's Neodestour party was reported May 8 to have received 90% of the ballots cast in Tunisian municipal elections held May 5. 723 Neodestour adherents & 47 independents won seats as municipal councilors. Women, voting in the May 5 election for the first time in Tunisian history, cast 53,895 of the 251,293 votes counted.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 99G1-B2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Multiple sclerosis-causing micro-organism, spirochaeta myelophthora, has been isolated & cultivated by Rose R. Ichelson, 59, research dir. at St. Luke's & Children's Medical Center in Philadelphia, she reported June 7. She said the organism had been used to develop a skin test for diagnosing the disease and that an immunizing treatment might result from her research. . . . Cigarette smoking had an "extremely high" association with cancer of the lung, larynx & esophagus and gastric ulcers, a "very high" association with pneumonia, influenza, duodenal ulcer, aortic aneurysm and bladder cancer, a "high association with coronary artery disease, liver cirrhosis & "cancer of several sites," and a "moderate" association with cerebral vascular lesions, the Amer. Cancer Soc. reported to the Amer. Medical Assn. at the AMA convention in New York June 4. The ACS report—final statement on a 44-mo. statistical study of smoking habits of 187,738 men aged 50-70, of whom 11,870 died—was prepared by Drs. E.



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended June 6

FINANCE:

U. S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	*\$22,620	*\$22,406	*\$21,782
Currency circulation	*\$30,836	*\$30,660	*\$30,505

Banks—

Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$....	*\$31,066	*\$31,328	*\$27,784
N. Y. bank clearings	\$11,461,924,626	\$8,507,960,185	\$11,249,634,050

N. Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	10,860,849	8,676,449	9,882,405
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)** ..	207.77	207.06	201.65
Bond sales (par value)	\$20,419,000	\$16,169,000	\$21,124,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	88.48	89.01	96.50

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars & trucks)†..	154,207	99,950	126,464
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	7,418,450	7,457,350	7,037,050
Soft-coal output (tons)	9,750,000	9,605,000	9,944,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*10,936	*11,574	*10,598
Carloadings (cars)	671,785	722,903	719,209

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$2.63½	\$2.61	\$2.527½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.53	\$1.56½	\$1.82½
Cotton (lb.)	\$35.45	\$35.4	\$36.65
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$50.83	\$47.50	\$45.83
Wholesale food index†	*\$6.20	\$6.11	\$6.18
Weekly whsl. index (BLS)† ..	117.5	117.2	114.2

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales\$†	110	116	109
Failures (May 31)‡	225	309	238

* In millions **N. Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet
 †1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board *Member banks, 94 cities, May 29 †June 1 *May 25 ‡June 4

Cuyler Hammond & Daniel Horn, respectively statistical research dir. and asst. dir. for the ACS. Timothy V. Hartnett, Tobacco Industry Research Com. chrmn., reiterated the TIRC's view that the ACS' statistical evidence was not conclusive and that "the causes of cancer & heart disease are not yet known to medical science." [See p. 142G3] . . . Amer. Med. Assn.'s house of delegates, meeting in New York, rejected June 6 proposals that it reverse the AMA's opposition to compulsory social security coverage for AMA-member physicians. Dr. David B. Allman, 65, surgeon of Atlantic City, N.J., succeeded Dr. Dwight H. Murray of Napa, Calif. as AMA president June 4. Pres.-elect named June 6: Dr. Gunnar Gundersen, 60, surgeon of LaCrosse, Wis. [See p. 99D1; Vol. XVI, 223B1]

Earth satellite launchings by the U.S. in connection with the 1957-58 Intl. Geophysical Year will be delayed until the spring of 1958, according to testimony by Dr. Richard W. Porter, satellite program technical panel chrmn. of the Year's U.S. Natl. Com., & other scientists made public May 19 by a House Appropriations Subcom. [See p. 43E2] . . . Ionosphere, the layer of outer space containing electrically charged particles beginning at an altitude of 50 mi., extends for 6,000-20,000 mi. instead of 200 as previously believed, Prof. Robert A. Helliwell of Stanford U. (Palo Alto, Calif.) reported June 10 after tests of the reaction of radio signals. . . . Sid Caesar, TV comedian, quit NBC May 25 after mutual cancellation of 7 more years of his \$100,000-a-yr. contract. NBC said it could not obtain sponsors to continue Caesar's one-hr. program on a weekly basis as he demanded. [See p. 91F-G2]

Diborane, produced with lithium hy-

dride & boron trifluoride etherate and yielding 7 high-energy derivatives, was revealed May 13 in French Lick, Ind. to be the basic chemical (secret for 7 years) in USAF experimentation to find improved jet-plane & rocket fuel. It was developed by Earl A. Weilmuenster, an Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. research chemist. . . . Detroit Inst. of Arts announced May 10 its purchase from Knoedler & Co. of a painting, "The Adoration With Two Angels," believed to have been painted by Leonardo da Vinci in 1470-80 and recently identified. Estimated purchase price: \$250,000. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 255E2, 381D1] . . . Milky Way (Galaxy) is 25% larger than previously thought, with the solar system 33,000 instead of 23,000 light years from the galactic center, according to the consensus of astronomers attending the Amer. Astronomical Society's annual meeting at Harvard U. (Cambridge, Mass.) May 10. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 303A1, 422G1]

OBITUARIES

Robert Alton, 54, film & stage choreographer, stage show director; June 12 in Los Angeles.

Col. Sosthenes Behn, 75, co-founder & ex-pres.-chrmn. of IT&T; June 6 in New York of heart disease. [See Vol. XVI, p. 179C2]

Gen. Juan Beigbeter y Atienza, 69, Forgn. Min. in post-Civil War Spanish Govt. 1939; June 6 in Madrid.

Maj. Byron L. Bennett, 49, associate of Dr. Jonas Salk in development of anti-polio vaccine; June 9 in Pittsburgh of self-inflicted gunshot wounds (termed suicide by authorities).

Donald Benson Blanding, 62, Oklahoma-born poet & lecturer known as "Poet Laureate of Hawaii"; June 9 in Los Angeles of heart attack.

Claude K. Boettcher, to be 82 June

Toledo, Peoria & Western RR's control jointly by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rwy. and Pennsylvania RR was approved June 11 by the Interstate Commerce Comm. The plan called for the Santa Fe to buy the Peoria's 90,000 shares of capital stock for \$12,500,000, then resell half the stock to the Pennsylvania. (The Peoria, a 239-mi. line between Effner, Ind. & Keokuk, Ia., connected with 16 other railroads and provided a by-pass around Chicago for transcontinental freight trains.) [See Vol. XV, p. 186B2] . . . Automobile Mfrs. Assn. directors, meeting in Detroit June 6, decided to deemphasize speed & horsepower in auto advertising and stress "useful power [&] safe, reliable & comfortable transportation, rather than . . . capacity for speed." The AMA directors (representing GM, Ford, Chrysler, Studebaker-Packard & Amer. Motors) also agreed that their companies would not compete in auto racing. The Natl. Safety Council praised the AMA decision as "a big step" toward motoring safety. [See pp. 158E-F1, 127E3; Vol. XVI, 410B2] . . . Incomes of 201 Americans exceeded \$1,000,000 and those of 18,509 others exceeded \$100,000 in 1954, Internal Revenue Comm. Russell C. Harrington reported May 30. [See p. 91C2] . . . Construction expenditures in the U.S. totaled \$46.06 billion in 1956, the Commerce Dept. estimated June 7. \$3.7 billion was accounted for by alteration & enlargement of private residential property. The value of building in Jan.-May this year was estimated at \$17.135 billion. [See p. 174B2] . . . Crowell Collier Publishing Co. reported Jan. 11 that it lost \$7,990,376 on its now defunct magazines in 1956. It reported net income of \$5,168,426. [See p. 101A3; Vol. XVI, 422D1]

10, Colorado industrialist (sugar beets, steel, real estate, cement, utilities, merchandising, theatres, transit, livestock) who expanded fortune inherited from father, established Boettcher philanthropic foundation; June 9 in East Denver, Colo. of circulatory ailment.

Florence Eleanor Soper Booth, 95, Salvation Army leader, widow of Gen. Bramwell Booth (SA cmndr. 1912-29); June 10 in Finchampstead, Berkshire, England.

Abner Bregman, 53, United Hias Service pres., stock broker; June 10 in White Plains, N. Y. [See p. 100G3]

Jimmy Dorsey, 53, a major U.S. dance band leader since 1932, saxophonist; June 12 in New York of lung cancer. [See Vol. XVI, p. 399F3]

Arthur Samuel Drakeford, 54, Australian locomotive engineers' union pres., Air Min. 1941-49, ICAO leader; June 9 in Melbourne.

Ella Flesch, 45, Hungarian-born opera & concert singer in Europe & U.S. until arthritis forced retirement in 1947; June 6 in New York.

Dayton Hedges, 74, American who made Cuban textile fortune by introducing U.S. methods; June 7, N.Y.

Dr. Murray P. Horwood, 64, MIT expert on public health & sanitation; June 4 in Providence, R.I.

Mrs. Elizabeth Seelman Kingsley, 85, inventor of Double-Crostic literary puzzle; June 7 in New York.

Paul Bernard Krichell, 74, N.Y. Yankee baseball scout since 1920 who discovered Lou Gehrig, Phil Rizzuto, 200 other players, including many stars; June 4 in New York.

Jake Mintz, 57, fight mgr. who discovered Ezzard Charles & managed him to world heavyweight title; June 8 in Pittsburgh of heart attack. [See Vol. IX, p. 400G]

John A. Morosco, 82, author, ex-star "N.Y. Journal Amer." reporter;

June 6 in New Rochelle, N.Y. after breaking hip in fall June 5.

Paul J. Neff, 72, bd. chrmn of Mo. Pacific RR; June 8 in St. Louis of stroke. (Neff left post of pres. & chief exec. officer May 15 due to illness, was succeeded by Russell Dearmont.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 70B2]

Peggy Hopkins Joyce (Mrs. Andrew C. Meyers, née Marguerite Upton), about 62, ex-"Ziegfeld Follies" girl & actress celebrated for 6 marriages (other husbands: Everett Archer, Sherburne Hopkins, James Stanley Joyce, Swedish Count Gosta Morner, Anthony Easton); June 12 in New York of throat cancer. [See Vol. XVI, p. 188G3]

Dr. Harry Stanley Rogers, 66, pres. Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn; June 6 in Brooklyn.

Humphreys O. Siegmund, 61, Bell Telephone Labs. engr. who headed jet propulsion, underwater ordnance, radar, sonar, fire control & proximity fuse projects during World War II; June 5 in Livingston, N.J.

Leopold Staff, 78, Polish poet & literary leader; May 31 in Skarzysko-Kamienna, Poland (reported June 5).

Myles Standish, 58, ex-pres.-chrmn. Outdoor Advtg. Assn. of Amer., Inc.; June 4 in East Greenwich, R.I., apparently suicide by carbon monoxide.

Nelia Gardner White (Mrs. Ralph L. White), 62, novelist, short story writer; June 12 in Hartford, Conn.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving a Maserati, won the Grand Prix of Portugal in Lisbon June 9. [See p. 168D1] . . . Bicycle racing: Gastone Nencini of Italy won the 3-wk., 3,940-km. (2,443 mi.) Tour of Italy road race ended June 9. [See Vol. XVI, p. 416E1] . . . Chess: Harry Lyman of Dorchester, Mass. won the U.S. Chess Fed. amateur title June 9 in Asbury Park, N.J. [See p. 144B2] . . . Golf: Henri de Lamaze of France won the French intl. amateur title in Chantilly June 8. Arnold Palmer of Lathrobe, Pa. won the Rubber City open in Akron, O. June 9, for \$2,800. Louise Suggs, 33, of Sea Island, Ga. won the ladies' PGA title in Pittsburgh June 10. Franklin G. Clement, 57, Chicago stock broker, won the U.S. Seniors Golf Assn. title in Rye, N.Y. June 7. [See p. 183F1] . . . Horse racing: Sir Victor Sassoon's Crepello, Lester Piggott up, won the 178th Derby Stakes in Epsom, Eng. June 5. Cain Hoy Stable's Lucky Dip, Ismael Valenzuela up, won the \$50,750 Leonard Richards Stakes at Delaware Park (Stanton) June 8, for \$37,550. Louis P. Doherty's Traffic Judge, Eddie Arcaro up, won the \$62,700 Metropolitan Mile at Belmont Park (N.Y.) June 8, for \$44,600. E. P. Taylor's Lyford Cay, Avelino Gomez up, won the 98th running of the Queen's Plate at New Woodbine (Toronto) June 8, for \$25,445. [See p. 183G3] . . . Tennis: Lew Hoad of Australia & Althea Gibson of New York won men's & women's

singles, respectively, in the Northern tourney in Manchester, Eng. June 8. [See pp. 183G3, 168A2] . . . Weight throw: Bob Backus exceeded his own world record with a 56-lb. weight throw of 44 ft. 5 in. in Pelham Manor, N.Y. June 8. [See Vol. XVI, pp. 212F2, 64E1]

Dr. Herbert Berger of New York, narcotics expert, urged the Amer. Medical Assn.'s House of Delegates in New York June 5 to investigate use of stimulating drugs, particularly amphetamine, by athletes to spur them to greater performances. Berger questioned whether the mile could be run in less than 4 minutes without stimulation. He said boxers and other pro & amateur athletes down to high school level used the "pep" pills. A committee to study the reported use of stimulants by college athletes was set up June 8 by the Amer. College of Sports Medicine at the AMA meeting. (Denials that they had used stimulants in running the mile in less than 4 min. were issued June 6 by Roger Bannister, Brian Hewson, Derek Ibbotson & Christy Chataway of Britain, Don Bowden & Ron Delaney of the U.S. and Merv Lincoln of Australia.) [See p. 184A1] . . . Terry Sawchuck, 27, goalie, was traded to Detroit (NHL) by Boston June 10 for wing John (Beast) Bucyk. [See p. 35F3] . . . Harvie Ward, U.S. amateur golf champion, was barred from amateur golf tournaments for a year by the U.S. Golf Assn. June 7 for having accepted excessive financial help from his employer, San Francisco auto dealer Ed Lowrey, to play in tournaments. [See Vol. XVI, p. 312C1] . . . Stan Musial, 36, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder-first baseman, set a new NL record for consecutive games appeared in by one player when he played in his club's 823d consecutive game June 12 in Philadelphia. [See p. 36B1] . . . Archie Moore was suspended as world light heavywt. champion by the Natl. Boxing Assn. when he did not appear for a scheduled bout with contender Tony Anthony in Detroit June 7. Moore was in Germany. [See Vol. XVI, p. 408E1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 20 migratory farm workers were killed & 17 other persons injured June 6 when the workers' truck collided with a trailer truck near Fayetteville, N.C. The death toll was the greatest of any U.S. truck accident on record with the Natl. Safety Council in Chicago. . . . 12 farm laborers were killed & 5 others injured June 11 when their truck was hit by a Santa Fe freight train near Rocky Ford, Colo. . . . 624 tornadoes were reported in the U.S. in Jan.-May, a record total for a 5-mo. period, with May's total a one-mo. record of 324, the USWB disclosed June 5. The storms had caused more than 100 deaths. [See p. 175D3] . . . At least 24 persons were killed & 16 missing in a passenger & freight train

collision June 5 near Cortazar, Mexico. . . . 12 deaths were attributed June 9 to food poisoning caused by spoiled pimientos served in a restaurant in La Plata, Argentina.

Asian Flu. The U.S. Public Health Service announced June 7 that it had begun a study of steps that might be taken to protect the U.S. from a new Virus A influenza strain now epidemic in Far Eastern areas, including India, Japan & the Philippines. British & U.S. medical experts had predicted June 5-6 that the disease would spread to West Europe & the U.S. Preparation of a vaccine against the virus was announced by the British Medical Council in London June 11. [See p. 184D-E1]

Crime. Caryl Chessman, convict-author under death sentence at San Quentin (Calif.) prison since 1948 for kidnaping for purpose of robbery (in an attempted rape), won a new stay of execution by order of the U.S. Supreme Court June 10. The court ruled by 5-3 (Douglas, Clark, Burton dissenting; Warren not participating) that a lower court must review Chessman's case because he was not represented at a Fed. District Court hearing last year on Chessman's contention that state court records of his original trial were fraudulent. [See p. 120G1] . . . Police in Clinton, S.C. reported June 11 the defeat of an attempt to kidnap Robert M. Vance Jr., 4, son of a Clinton banker, for \$350,000 ransom. Thomas D. Jacobs, 59, member of a prominent Clinton family, was arrested June 10 when he allegedly went to collect the ransom in the belief that the kidnaping had been carried out by Jobie Shelton, 28. Shelton & his father-in-law, Wm. T. Hill, 60, also were arrested. . . . Sgt. 1/C Paul A. Barrier, 29, surrendered June 6 at Ft. Riley, Kan. to face charges that he had gone berserk with a rifle and killed 2d Lt. Jerry Humphrey, 22, of Auburn, Nebr., & M/Sgt. Ralph H. Stilson, 29, of Flatrock, Mich. . . . Robert Oboussier, Belgian-born composer of the opera "Amphytrion" and other choral & orchestral works, was found stabbed to death in his apartment in Zurich, Switz. June 10.

Confidential magazine was acquitted by Fed. Judge Joseph Sam Perry in Chicago June 6 of having distributed obscene material through the mail via a Mar. 1956 article on abortion via pills [see p. 101D2]. "Confidential" publisher Robert Harrison & 5 other persons associated with the magazine (exec. secy. Helen H. Studin & personal secy. Edith Tobias, Harrison's sisters; circ. mgr. Daniel C. Studin, Harrison's bro.-in-law; researcher Michael Tobias, Harrison's nephew; magazine ed. A. P. Govoni) submitted to arrest in New York June 11 to fight extradition to California where they were charged with violation of state laws against publication of libel & obscenities. [See p. 150A2]